JONES
091072

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=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:  26 MAR  99  HIGHEST RN 220764-97-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 29 MAR  99  HIGHEST RN 220764-97-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JUNE 29, 1998

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

=> e "[3'desoxy-3-oxo-mebmt]1-[val]2-ciclosporin"/cn

**** START OF FIELD ****
E3            0 --> 3'DESOXY-3-OXO-MEBMT1-VAL 2-CICLOSPORIN/CN
E4            1     'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES
HYGROSCOPICUS
                     CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 1 REDUCED)/CN
E5            1     'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES
HYGROSCOPICUS
                     CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 2 REDUCED)/CN
E6            1     'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES
HYGROSCOPICUS
                     CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 3 REDUCED)/CN
E7            1     'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES
HYGROSCOPICUS
                     CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 4 REDUCED)/CN
E8            1     (((((1-AMINO-4-HYDROXY-2(OR
3)-ANTHRAQUINONYL)OXY)BENZYL)CAR
                    BAMOYL)METHYL)TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE/CN
E9            1     ((((4-METHYLPHENYL)SULFONYL)AMINO)PHENYLMETHYL)PHOSPHONIC
AC
                    ID DIETHYL ESTER/CN
E10           1     ((((4-METHYLPHENYL)SULFONYL)OXY)IMINO)PROPANEDINITRILE/CN
E11           1     (((AMINOMETHYL)BENZYL)AMINO)METHYL)PHENOL/CN
E12           1     (((DIETHYLAMINO)METHYLENE)AMINO)METHYLENE)DIETHYLAMMONIUM
C
                    HLORIDE/CN

=> e "(3'desoxy-3-oxo-mebmt)1-(val)2-ciclosporin"/cn

E1            1
(3'AS-(3'A.ALPHA.,5'A.BETA.,6'.BETA.(S*),8'A.ALPHA.,8'B.BETA

.))-6'-(1,5-DIMETHYLHEXYL)DECAHYDRO-5'-METHYLSPIRO(CYCLOHEXA
                    NE-1,3'(2'H)-AS-INDACENE)/CN
E2            1
(3'AS-(3'A.ALPHA.,7'A.ALPHA.,9'R*,10'S*(R*)))-9'-CHLORO-2',3

'-DIHYDRO-5-HYDROXY-4,6',7'-TRIMETHOXY-1'-METHYLSPIRO(3-CYCL
                    OPENTENE-1,10'-(3A,7A)PROPANO(1H)INDOLE)-2,5'(4'H)-DIONE/CN
E3            0 --> (3'DESOXY-3-OXO-MEBMT)1-(VAL)2-CICLOSPORIN/CN
E4            1     (3'R)-3',8'-DIHYDRODILIGUSTILIDE/CN
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E5            1      (3'R)-3'-ACETOXY-4'-DEOXYLEUROSIDINE/CN
E6            1      (3'R)-3'-HYDROXYECHINENONE/CN
E7            1      (3'R)-O-METHYLLEUCOTAMINE ACETATE/CN
E8            1      (3'R,4'S)-CINCHONAMINONE/CN
E9            1      (3'R,6'R)-2,3-DIDEHYDRO-.BETA.,.EPSILON.-CAROTEN-3'-OL/CN
E10           1      (3'R,6'S)-.BETA.,.EPSILON.-CAROTEN-3'-OL/CN
E11           1
(3'R,6R,6'S)-3'-HYDROXY-.EPSILON.,.EPSILON.-CAROTEN-3-ONE/CN
E12           1
(3'R-(3'.ALPHA.(R*),3'A.ALPHA.,5'A.BETA.,5'B.ALPHA.,6'A.ALPH

A.,7'A.ALPHA.,7'B.BETA.))-3'-(1,5-DIMETHYLHEXYL)DODECAHYDRO-

3'A,5'B-DIMETHYLSPIRO(CYCLOPENTANE-1,6'-(6H)CYCLOPROP(B)-AS-
                    INDACENE)/CN

=> s desoxy(l)oxo(l)mebmt

          275 DESOXY
      2131168 OXO
           43 OXOS
      2131168 OXO
                (OXO OR OXOS)
            0 MEBMT
L1          0 DESOXY(L)OXO(L)MEBMT

=> s ?ciclosporin?/cns

L2          1 ?CICLOSPORIN?/CNS

=> s ?cyclosporin?/cns

L3        987 ?CYCLOSPORIN?/CNS

=> s desoxy(l)mebmt

          275 DESOXY
            0 MEBMT
L4          0 DESOXY(L)MEBMT

=> s bmt(l)(l2 or l3)

            5 BMT
L5          0 BMT(L)(L2 OR L3)

=> s desoxy(l)(l2 or l3)

          275 DESOXY
L6          0 DESOXY(L)(L2 OR L3)

=> s (oleic acid or palmitoyl oleoyl phosphatidylglycerol or popg)/cn

            1 OLEIC ACID/CN
            0 PALMITOYL OLEOYL PHOSPHATIDYLGLYCEROL/CN
            2 POPG/CN
L7          3 (OLEIC ACID OR PALMITOYL OLEOYL PHOSPHATIDYLGLYCEROL OR
POPG)/CN

=> s ethanol/cn

L8          1 ETHANOL/CN
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```
=> s propylene glycol/cn

L9            1 PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN

=> fil medl,caplus,biosis,embase,wpids

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      51.20      51.35

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:19:02 ON 30 MAR 1999

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:19:02 ON 30 MAR 1999
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:19:02 ON 30 MAR 1999
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=> s (desoxy(l)oxo(l)(l2 or l3 or ciclosporin or cyclosporin) or l2 or l3 or
ciclosporin or cyclosporin)

L10       22272 FILE MEDLINE
L11       11200 FILE CAPLUS
L12       28406 FILE BIOSIS
L13       38463 FILE EMBASE
'CNS' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L14         716 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15      101057 (DESOXY(L) OXO(L)(L2 OR L3 OR CICLOSPORIN OR CYCLOSPORIN) OR
L2
                OR L3 OR CICLOSPORIN OR CYCLOSPORIN)

=> s l15 and (oleic acid or palmitoyl oleoyl phosphatidylglycerol or popg)
<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l15 and (oleic acid or palmitoyl oleoyl phosphatidylglycerol or popg or
l7)

L16           7 FILE MEDLINE
L17          28 FILE CAPLUS
L18           6 FILE BIOSIS
L19          20 FILE EMBASE
'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L20           6 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21          67 L15 AND (OLEIC ACID OR PALMITOYL OLEOYL PHOSPHATIDYLGLYCEROL
OR
```

POPG OR L7)

=> s l21 and (l8 or ethanol)

L22 0 FILE MEDLINE
L23 4 FILE CAPLUS
L24 0 FILE BIOSIS
L25 3 FILE EMBASE
'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L26 3 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L27 10 L21 AND (L8 OR ETHANOL)

=> dup rem l27;s l27 and (l9 or propylene glycol)

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L27
L28 8 DUP REM L27 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L29 0 FILE MEDLINE
L30 3 FILE CAPLUS
L31 0 FILE BIOSIS
L32 1 FILE EMBASE
'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L33 2 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L34 6 L27 AND (L9 OR PROPYLENE GLYCOL)

=> d 1-8 128 cbib abs

L28 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS DUPLICATE 1
1998:65822 Document No. 128:132441 Medicinal **cyclosporin** A aerosol solutions. Bell, Alexander (Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Ltd., UK; Bell, Alexander). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9801147 A1 19980115, 21 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 97-GB1851 19970707. PRIORITY: GB 96-14326 19960708; US 96-23048 19960802.
AB The invention is related to a soln. formulation of **cyclosporin** A in 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane which is suitable for administration to a patient by inhalation using any std. medicinal aerosol device. Std. excipients normally used in medicinal aerosol formulations to aid valve lubrication or improve flavor may also be added. Other medicaments in soln. or suspension may be used in addn. to **cyclosporin** A and other propellants in addn. to 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane may be used. An aerosol was formulated contg. **cyclosporin** A 50 mg/mL, HFC 227 51.2 % by vol., and HFC 134a 48.8 % by vol.

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
1998:490505 Document No. 129:127180 Controlled-release pharmaceutical composition comprising a fatty acid ester of diglycerol. Larsson, Kare; Ljusberg-Wahren, Helena; Krog, Niels (GS Development AB, Swed.; Larsson, Kare; Ljusberg-Wahren, Helena; Krog, Niels). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9830206 A1

19980716, 23 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 98-SE9 19980108. PRIORITY: SE 97-61 19970113.

AB A controlled-release compn. for a biol. active material, which compn. is liq. or liq. cryst. and comprises at least one medium or long-chain fatty acid ester of diglycerol as a carrier for said biol. active material, said biol. active material being dissolved or dispersed in said carrier. A controlled-release topical pharmaceutical contained progesterone 40.0, diglycerol mono-dioleate 54.0, and diglycerol monooleate 6.0%.

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

1998:207280 Document No. 128:275101 Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles. Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David (Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA). U.S. US 5733572 A 19980331, 40 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 94-346426 19941129. PRIORITY: US 89-455707 19891222; US 90-569828 19900820; US 91-717084 19910618; US 91-716899 19910618; US 93-76239 19930611; US 93-76250 19930611; US 93-159687 19931130; US 93-160232 19931130; US 93-159674 19931130; US 94-307305 19940916.

AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams provide novel topical and s.c. delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics. Gas and gaseous precursor filled microcapsules were prepd. from dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine.

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

1998224181 EMBASE Interaction of a self-emulsifying lipid drug delivery system with the everted rat intestinal mucosa as a function of droplet size and surface charge. Gershanik T.; Benzeno S.; Benita S.. S. Benita, Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, P.O.B. 12065, Jerusalem 91120, Israel. benita@cc.huji.ac.il. Pharmaceutical Research 15/6 (863-869) 1998.
Refs: 16.
ISSN: 0724-8741. CODEN: PHREEB. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB Purpose. To investigate the interaction of positively charged self-emulsifying oil formulations (SEOF) following aqueous dilution as a function of resulting emulsion droplet charge and size with rat evened intestinal mucosa, adherent mucus layer and Peyer's patches, using cyclosporine A (CsA) as a lipophilic model drug. Methods. Droplet size determination (TEM technique) and .zeta.-potential measurements were used to characterize the resulting emulsions. For the ex vivo interaction study, the well-known rat intestine everted sac technique was used in combination with confocal microscopy. Results. The positively charged oil droplets formed by SEOF dilutions at ratios of 1/50 and 1/10 elicited the stronger interaction with the mucosal surface. The positive charge of the smaller droplets was more readily neutralized, and even reversed in aqueous solutions containing moderate subphysiological mucin concentrations. Parameters such as droplet size, negativity of the epithelial mucosa potential and presence of the mucus layer on the epithelial surface affected drug mucosa uptake and the adhesion of the positively charged droplets to the rat intestinal mucosa. Conclusions. The enhanced electrostatic interactions of positively charged droplets with

the mucosal surface are mostly responsible for the preferential uptake of CsA from the positively charged droplets as compared to negatively charged droplets irrespective of the experimental conditions used. The increased uptake of the CsA from the negatively charged oil droplets was consistent with the dilution extent, as expected, whereas in the positively charged droplets, an intermediate droplet size range was identified resulting in optimum drug uptake and clearly suggesting that drug uptake was not consistent with either dilution extent or droplet size.

L28 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS DUPLICATE 2
1997:34732 Document No. 126:135606 **Cyclosporin**-containing soft capsule compositions. Woo, Jong S. (Hanmi Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd., S. Korea). U.S. US 5589455 A 19961231, 12 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 95-427187 19950421. PRIORITY: KR 94-37948 19941228.

AB The present invention relates to a soft capsule compn. contg. a stable microemulsion conc. which is more stable and suitable for the prepn. of **cyclosporin**-contg. soft capsules. More specifically, the present invention relates to a microemulsion conc. contg. **cyclosporin** as an active ingredient, polyethylene glycol as a cosurfactant, one component or a mixt. of two or more selected from the group consisting of an esterified compd. of fatty acid and primary alc., medium chain fatty acid triglyceride and monoglyceride as an oil component, and a surfactant having HLB value of 10 to 17 such as Nikkol HCO-50 or Tween 20, which is suitable for formulation into soft capsules and to a soft capsule compn. contg. said microemulsion conc. In the microemulsion conc. according to the present invention, **cyclosporin**, polyethylene glycol, the oil component and the surfactant are present in the ratio of 1:0.1-10:1-10:1-10, preferably 1:0.5-8:2-6:2-8, by wt. The soft capsule prepn. contg. polyethylene glycol, Et linoleate, caprylic/capric acid triglyceride, **oleic acid** monoglyceride, Nikkol HCO-50 or Tween 20 according to the present invention is highly stable during storage in comparison with the prior soft capsules contg. **ethanol**, propylene glycol, transcutol, glycofurol, etc., as a cosurfactant, and provides an advantage in that the appearance and compn. content of the soft capsule are not changed, and further that since the bioavailability of **cyclosporin** is about 4 times or more as high as that of the prior com. products and pharmacokinetic properties of **cyclosporin** including difference between bioavailabilities in resp. subjects are improved, the administration dosage, side effects and costs of the drugs are reduced.

L28 ANSWER 6 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
96059463 EMBASE Document No.: 1996059463. The skin: A pathway for systemic treatment with patches and lipid-based agent carriers. Cevc G.; Blume G.; Schatzlein A.; Gebauer D.; Paul A.. Medizinische Biophysik, Technische Universitat Munchen, Klinikum r.d.I., Ismaningerstr. 22,D-81675 Munchen, Germany. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews 18/3 (349-378) 1996. ISSN: 0169-409X. CODEN: ADDREP. Pub. Country: Netherlands. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB The fate of epicutaneously administered drug solutions and lipid suspensions and their usefulness for promoting intra- and transcutaneous agent transport are reviewed. Suspensions are argued to act in multiple ways on the skin. Some lipids directly lower the skin permeability barrier, which resides primarily in the stratum corneum. This improves the efficacy of agent transfer and holds true, in particular, for substances with a relatively high polarity and skin-perturbation capability. One of the reasons for this is the fluidization of skin lipids and/or the improved skin surface hydration by lipoidal skin permeation enhancers. The

induction of (boundary leaky) lipid domains in the stratum corneum or lipid-agent complexation followed by the diffusion of the resulting entities into the skin are also potentially useful. Most lipid aggregates, however, dehydrate and form a 'crust' either on the skin or in the outermost horny layer region, when they are applied non-occlusively. Any such superficial lipid deposit then acts as a reservoir from which the sufficiently mobile agents can diffuse into the skin cells or even into the viable (epi)dermis. It is largely the rate of the drug exchange between the exogenous lipid multilayers on/in the skin and the biological surrounding which determines whether the superficial lipid deposit will increase or decrease the overall efficacy of the transcutaneous agent delivery. In order to obtain significant material amounts reproducibly and deep under the skin, specially optimized lipid aggregates must be used. These are characterized primarily by their extremely high, and stress-dependent, deformability. Such aggregates can therefore squeeze themselves between the cells in the stratum corneum in spite of their large size, probably under the influence of the transepidermal water activity gradient. (The postulated central role of hydrotaxis in the transport of lipid aggregates across the skin explains why the skin occlusion normally lowers the rate of the transcutaneous lipid vesicle transfer while it increases the rate of the concentration-driven molecular permeation across the skin.) Irrespective of the type of application, skin is nearly totally refractive to the penetration of (ordered) gel phase vesicles. This is not the case for some lipid vesicles formulations with fluid membranes (liposomes) which were shown already to bring more drugs (such as corticosteroids or **cyclosporin**) into the skin than the conventional hydrogels or ointments. The attempts to employ similar liposomes for the systemic drug delivery across the skin, however, were nearly always elusive. Only the most modern self-optimizing aggregates with the ultraflexible membranes (transfersomes) are able to deliver drugs reproducibly either into or through the skin, depending on the choice of administration or application, with a very high efficacy. Such highly deformable skin, depending on the choice of administration or application, with a very high efficacy. Such highly deformable lipid aggregates are therefore already being tested as drug carriers in several therapeutic applications on animals and humans.

L28 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-007788 [02] WPIDS
AB DE 4418115 A UPAB: 950117

A pharmaceutical preparation comprises a macrolide and a carrier consisting of a hydrophilic phase, a lipophilic phase and a surfactant.

Also claimed is a microemulsion preconcentrate carrier (or an agent suitable for oral use which is other than a **cyclosporin**) consisting of (i) a reaction prod. of castor oil and ethylene oxide; (ii) a re-esterification prod. of a plant oil and glycerine consisting mainly of mono-, di- and tri-glycerine of linoleic and **oleic acid** or a polyoxyalkylated plant oil; (iii) 1,2-propylene glycol; and (iv) **ethanol**.

The pharmaceutical composition is in the form of an emulsion- or microemulsion-preconcentrate.

The lipophilic phase comprises 10-85 wt.% of the carrier, the surfactant 5-80 wt.% of the carrier and the hydrophilic phase 10-50 wt.% of the carrier.

The compositions pref. contain rapamycin class cpds. esp. FK506 in an

amt. of 2-15 wt.%.

USE - The pharmaceutical preparations contain macrolides such as rapamycin which can be used as an antibiotic with a wide range of applications, esp. for immunosuppression in the treatment and prophylaxis of organ transplant rejection and autoimmune diseases.

Rapamycin-type cpds. also have antitumour and antifungal activity.

ADVANTAGE - The use of the special carrier facilitates the formulation of stable preparations contg. macrolides with high and uniform bioavailability esp. when used orally.

Thus the macrolide can be administered in lower doses than previously possible, reducing the problems associated with macrolide toxicity.

Dwg.0/0

L28 ANSWER 8 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

93231229 EMBASE Document No.: 1993231229. Penetration of sandimmune (**cyclosporin** A) in rat skin in vitro. Effects of penetration enhancers and solvents. Schmook F.P.; Stutz A.; Reinhardt J.. Sandoz Forschungsinstitut, Brunnerstrasse 59,A-1235 Vienna, Austria. Skin Pharmacology 6/2 (116-124) 1993.

ISSN: 1011-0283. CODEN: SKPHEU. Pub. Country: Switzerland. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB The effect of various fatty acids or alcohols on the penetration rates and skin concentrations of **cyclosporin** A (Sandimmune; CyA) was evaluated in an in vitro model using skin of hairless rats. The influence of chain length, number and position of double bonds and branching of the carbon chain of the enhancer were investigated. In addition the penetration dependency of CyA on the concentration of both enhancer and CyA was studied. CyA was quantitated by high-performance liquid chromatography. The penetration rates of CyA through rat skin decreased with increasing number of double bonds of the enhancer and decreasing CyA concentrations in the donor solution, and increased with increasing chain length of the enhancer. Enhancers increase penetration rates by a factor of up to 20-90 in alcoholic vs. maximally 5-fold in oily compositions. Enhancers increase skin concentrations of CyA by a factor of up to 10-25 in alcoholic and about 4-20 in oily compositions.

=> s l34 not l27

L35 0 FILE MEDLINE
L36 0 FILE CAPLUS
L37 0 FILE BIOSIS
L38 0 FILE EMBASE
L39 0 FILE WPIDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L40 0 L34 NOT L27

=> dup rem l34

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L34
L41 5 DUP REM L34 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d cbib 1-5

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files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):.

L41 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:490505 CAPLUS
DN 129:127180
TI Controlled-release pharmaceutical composition comprising a fatty acid ester of diglycerol
IN Larsson, Kare; Ljusberg-Wahren, Helena; Krog, Niels
PA GS Development AB, Swed.; Larsson, Kare; Ljusberg-Wahren, Helena; Krog, Niels
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9830206	A1	19980716	WO 98-SE9	19980108
	W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	SE 9700061	A	19980714	SE 97-61	19970113
	AU 9855832	A1	19980803	AU 98-55832	19980108
PRAI	SE 97-61	19970113			
	WO 98-SE9	19980108			

L41 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:207280 CAPLUS
DN 128:275101
TI Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
IN Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David
PA Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SO U.S., 40 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 18

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5733572	A	19980331	US 94-346426	19941129
	US 5088499	A	19920218	US 90-569828	19900820
	WO 9109629	A1	19910711	WO 90-US7500	19901219
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 05502675	T2	19930513	JP 91-503276	19901219
	US 5228446	A	19930720	US 91-717084	19910618
	WO 9222247	A1	19921223	WO 92-US2615	19920331
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	AU 9220020	A1	19930112	AU 92-20020	19920331
	AU 667471	B2	19960328		
	JP 06508364	T2	19940922	JP 92-500847	19920331

	EP 616508	A1	19940928	EP 92-912456	19920331
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5469854	A	19951128	US 93-76239	19930611
	US 5580575	A	19961203	US 93-76250	19930611
	US 5348016	A	19940920	US 93-88268	19930707
	US 5542935	A	19960806	US 93-160232	19931130
	US 5585112	A	19961217	US 93-159687	19931130
	US 5769080	A	19980623	US 94-199462	19940222
	WO 9428874	A1	19941222	WO 94-US5633	19940519
	W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
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IN Woo, Jong S.
PA Hanmi Pharm. Ind. Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO U.S., 12 pp.
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IN FRICKER, G; HAEBERLIN, B; MEINZER, A; VONDERSCHER, J
PA (SANO) SANDOZ SA; (FRIC-I) FRICKER G; (SANO) SANDOZ AG; (SANO) SANDOZ PATENT GMBH; (SANO) SANDOZ LTD; (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG
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